

# Alexandria

## AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser

## INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1800.

[No. 17.]

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION  
of the

*Alexandria Advertiser*

AND

Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

### WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.  
George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

### To Hire,

A NEGRO BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of the printers.  
December 29. d

### GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

### GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mitts, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22,

6024t

### Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY December 22.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Griswold. The remarks made by the gentlemen go to shew an indisposition in members of this house to investigate the subject. This is not the fact. We can say that the investigation is in a train of being made. The petition of Cato West, and the memorial of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory, have been referred—Under these circumstances, the subject generally is before the committee. To go further at present would, we say, be wrong. For if we do refer also the facts stated in the resolutions, we take it for granted that they are true, and refer to the committee the expediency of adopting an inference from them. The facts charged might be true for any thing Mr. Griswold knew. He knew not whether they were true or not. He knew nothing of Winthrop Sargent; he was no acquaintance of his. But Mr. Griswold said he was swayed by higher motives than those which were personal. He knew that this house had no right to pass censure upon any man, until his conduct had been fairly investigated and his criminality proved. Then, and then only, had they a right to pronounce upon the character of any man.

Never before had he seen a resolution prefaced by such a number of *whereas's* only tending to place the character of this man upon the rack. This was introducing an old principle; a principle which it was our boast that we had discarded. A rack was brought into this house; not, as of old to rack the body, but what was still worse, to rack the mind.

Gentlemen say the charges are either true or false; if false, refer them to a committee, and that committee will on enquiry tell you so, and thus you will get rid of them; and if true they ought to be acted upon by this house. But who could depend upon their truth? Few members had investigated them in such a way as to form an honest conviction. If they shall appear to be true, after a faithful enquiry the course proposed by his friend from South Carolina ought to be taken. The culprit should be summoned before the bar of this house, and he should be impeached.

Mr. Griswold concluded by repeating that he was against the resolutions, not because he was averse to investigation, but because he felt averse to censure any man for offences uninvestigated and unproved.

Mr. Harper here explained what had fallen from him in the previous part of the debate. He had not said, or, if he had said, it had not been his design to say, that these resolutions were intended to traduce the character of an individual, but that

such were their effect. He knew nothing about the intention of the mover.

Mr. Dennis thought the question then before the house an improper one. For whether adopted or rejected, it would inadequately express the opinion of members. On the one hand, it was contended that if agreed to, it would contain a sanction of the truth of serious charges against the character of a public officer; and if rejected, it would express an opinion that those charges were false. Mr. Dennis, who was not prepared either to approve or condemn the conduct of Winthrop Sargent, hoped the house would pursue another course: and if, in conformity to his wishes, the resolutions then offered should be dismissed, he would himself propose a more general resolution, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent, and report to the house the result of their enquiries. Such a resolution would convey neither approbation or censure; and it would be free from that long string of preambles which prefaced the present resolutions. These were certainly improper; for however gentlemen might concur in certain general deductions, few men agreed in all points in the reasons assigned for any particular act.

Mr. Craik thought the object of the resolution itself improper. He desired to know in what part of the constitution was to be found the right to move for the dismissal of a public officer, or to impose a censure upon him? What was the view of the mover of the resolutions? He had not said that his object was to impeach. On the contrary, his real object appeared to be, to obtain from this house an expression of their censure against a high public agent; and by the expression of such censure to effect his removal. Such a step would be improper. It involved in it the exercise of powers which we did not possess. If the object of the gentleman, as professed, was to communicate information to the President, this object could be attained by the gentleman by his withdrawing the papers then before the house, and delivering them, in the capacity of a private citizen, to the President, who alone was authorized by the constitution to remove a public officer, except by impeachment.

Mr. Davis. The opposition to these resolutions has assumed various shapes. One gentleman is startled at the long preface, another is alarmed at the number of *whereas's*, and others say that by referring them, you will sanction the truth of the charges. This was not the case. They stand upon the same footing with any petition presented, which always contains some facts, to test the truth of which a reference is invariably made. The reference amounts to nothing more than an acknowledgment by this house that it is their duty to hear the complaints of the people, and when heard to enquire into their truth. Will not the committee, when appointed, compare the charges made with the facts

that are proved, and from such a comparison make a report; and will not that report be open to examination, revision and amendment, by any member of this house?

The gentleman from South Carolina, as was usual with him, had made remarks on this subject, without knowing where to begin: and had asked if the laws complained of had not been presented by the president to the house? It was certainly true, that they had been so presented. But this was saying very little for the president when it admitted that the president had seen the laws, that violated the constitution, and oppressed the people, without checking the officer, who had usurped unconstitutional power, and exercised flagrant oppression.

The gentleman from South Carolina had called the charges contained in the resolutions mere assertions. Mr. Davis denied the truth of the remark. There was not a charge that was not proved. If he had told the house that he laid hold of the threads of a conspiracy he might have been charged with making mere assertions.

Mr. Davis was not acquainted with the early character of Winthrop Sargent. But he was acquainted, which was more material, with his late and present character. He did know that in his recent actions he had exhibited the character of a tyrant. It was very probable that before he was corrupted by power he was a virtuous man. But with him, as with many other men, no sooner had he got power, than he assumed the character of the tyrant, and oppressed those whom he had been appointed to protect.

Mr. Davis cared but little for the present fate of his motion; for let the house decide as it would on this day, a proper decision would soon be had. The reign of terror in this country would soon reach its end.

Mr. Macon. The subject already referred does not embrace the contents of this resolution. The memorial from the House of Representatives of the Mississippi territory, only relates to the election for Washington county, and the conduct of the governor in relation to it: whereas the charges on which the resolution is founded are numerous and dissimilar.

The subject had been, last session, introduced at a late day, and had from that circumstance been laid aside. He was then convinced, and still was convinced, that the charges are true. They are specifically stated and supported by a reference to their proofs. Can more be required? Why not then refer them? Will not a committee enquire into the truth? And should they be found untrue will not the committee say so? A reference presented the only course whereby justice could be done to those who complain, to the country at large, and to the individual criminated.

It appeared to Mr. Macon that it became that house to be the more attentive



to these charges, as they came from a territory unrepresented in our federal councils.

Gentlemen say, impeach this officer, if guilty. Could there be a more appropriate mode of leading to this effect, than by the appointment of a committee, on whose reported statement of facts the house would be justified in acting?

This had been the uniform mode. It had been practised in the case of the failure of the Western expedition under St. Clair. A committee had been appointed to enquire into the subject; though he granted that he did not recollect that the word *whereas* (so much objected to on this occasion) had been then used.

Nothing had been more common than to appoint a committee, and then give them certain instructions; this resolution was nothing more. But we are told from all quarters that we cannot pass the resolution without sanctioning the charges and staining the character of governor Sargent. It was not so. Gentlemen were mistaken. A reference involves no opinion, other than that a subject may be better investigated by a select committee than by this house.

Mr. Harper asked whether it was in order to amend the resolution.

The speaker answered that it was.

Mr. Harper. I then move to strike out the whole of the preamble, and so much of the resolution that follows, as to make it read (we are substantially though not verbally correct) "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent, which shall be authorized to send for persons, papers, and records."

Mr. Harper declared his object was to bring about an impeachment of governor Sargent, if he appeared on investigation to be guilty.

Mr. Claiborne said he admired the object avowed by the gentleman from Massachusetts; but he then rose to ask the Speaker whether the amendment was in order.

The Speaker said it was in order.

Mr. Eggleston. I hold in my hands the rules of the house, where I find it declared that a motion for commitment shall preclude all amendment.

The Speaker, after some hesitation said it certainly was so.

Mr. Rutledge said gentlemen all seemed to agree as to the essence of the case, but to differ on the mode. He thought the instance referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina fully in point, and altogether against him. In that case a committee had been appointed barely to enquire into the causes of the failure of the Western expedition. The resolution had not been prefaced by a long preamble; it had not ascribed motives of cowardice, or other reprehensible motives to general St. Clair.

The subject seemed to be entangled by the rules of the house. He approved the mode recommended by his colleague; and for the purpose of attaining that he would move the previous question.

The previous question was then put, viz. "Shall the main question be now put?"

Which passed in the negative—Ayes 36, Noes 48.

Mr. Harper then moved to strike out the preamble.

Mr. Macon moved a postponement of the question till to-morrow—motion lost.

Mr. Kitchell moved an adjournment.

Mr. Thatcher. If we adjourn till to-

morrow, when we meet then, what will be the question before the house? We have decided that the main question shall not be put. Can that then be the question? Where will it be? Where shall we find it?

Mr. Harper called to order; on a motion to adjourn there could be no debate. Motion for adjournment lost.

Mr. Davis moved a commitment of the amendment to a select committee.

The Speaker declared the motion not in order.

Mr. Dent asked if it was not in order to commit the motions of both the gentlemen from Kentucky and South Carolina to a committee.

The Speaker said a vote on the main question had just been put.

Mr. Eggleston said the vote had been on the previous question, and not the main one.

The Speaker acknowledged that it was so, but declared the proposition of Mr. Dent out of order.

The question was taken on striking out the preamble, and carried, 48 members rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Harper then moved to amend the concluding resolution moved by Mr. Davis by striking it out, and introducing in its room the motion already stated as made by Mr. Harper.

Mr. Randolph desired to know whether it was in order to move an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The speaker said it was in order.

Mr. Randolph then moved the reference to the committee of the laws, documents, and other papers accompanying them.

The speaker said that appeared to him to be the amount of the original resolution.

Mr. Randolph replied that the original resolution was for the transmission of them to the President.

The speaker acknowledged that it was so; and stated the motion of Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Champlin thought the motion out of order—

Mr. Harper rose to call the gentleman to order. The Speaker had already decided the motion to be in order.

The speaker again pronounced the motion to be in order.

A desultory debate ensued between Mr. Randolph, Mr. Griswold, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Nott.

Mr. Harper's motion under consideration:

Mr. Randolph would say, however hazardous the remark, that the house had never been more idly employed than on this occasion. All the gentlemen who have spoken against the original resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, say they are agreed as to the thing, but they dispute with tenacity every mode that we point out for accomplishing it. Whichever way we proceed, their ingenuity meets us at every step; and thus they strive to baffle every motion, whose object is a fair and full investigation.

Mr. Randolph thought the direct point should be directly aimed at. The committee proposed to be appointed by the gentleman from S. Carolina, uninstructed as to what charges they are to investigate, may be as blind as the gentlemen themselves who had spoken. He hoped, therefore, the house would compel them to take them into view.

Mr. Rutledge was in this stage of the

business opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, though he had no objection to agree to it, after the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina was agreed to.

Mr. Davis appealed to gentlemen, whether they were serious in wishing to send for persons and papers? Could they expect to get them during the session from a country 1700 miles off?

The Speaker called to order. The main question was not before the house. Whatever was said must be on the amendment.

Then said Mr. Davis, I will say nothing about it, and set down.

The question on Mr. Randolph's motion was then put and lost—Ayes 29.

Mr. Claiborne moved to strike out of the motion made by Mr. Harper, the words, "to send for persons, documents and papers." His motive was dictated by a desire to obtain speedy justice for this oppressed people. The necessary proofs were before the house. If the committee were tied up from making a report until a message had been sent to, and returned from, the Mississippi territory, he should despair of justice overtaking this man. The committee may certainly immediately inquire into the subject; and from the documents that would be laid before them, they would be able to act with effect without much delay or great expence. To test the sincerity of gentlemen he moved to strike out those words.

Mr. Harper said that the motion carried an implication that his friend from Tennessee would not be willing to allow; either that a criminal might escape unpunished, or an innocent man be punished. Suppose the committee think the charges insufficient for the object of removal or impeachment, and yet are of opinion that they are sufficient to justify strong suspicion and presumption of guilt; would it not be desirable to invest them with the right of making further enquiry? Suppose, on the other hand, that the charges appear to them true, had not the experience of ages justified the propriety of the maxim *audi alteram partem*? How can this dilemma be surmounted but by imparting to the committee all the powers required for making a full and fair enquiry? Unless this be done you may convict the governor without testimony, or dismiss him, though you think him criminal.

Mr. Smilie. If extortion has been practised by Winthrop Sargent, if unconstitutional laws have been passed, it is the duty of Congress to interpose its authority, and redress these great evils. In such cases delays are dangerous. He was, therefore, for those measures that provided the most immediate and effectual remedy.

Mr. Claiborne. The gentleman from South Carolina has done justice to my feelings in supposing that I would recoil at the idea of punishing an innocent man. I would recoil at such an idea. But the testimony upon which I stand forbids the indulgence of such a fear. Before the exhibition of the documents I had suspicions; but now I have convictions. The unconstitutional laws, officially communicated, are proofs whose authority I dare not resist. They are before the house. Any member may read them. I deny, pursuing the course we wish to pursue, that Winthrop Sargent can be punished unheard. The committee, after solemn enquiry, will report to us a statement of facts; on which an impeachment may be grounded; and when impeached, Winthrop Sargent

will be heard in his defence, and your managers may be empowered to send for persons and papers. Let gentlemen who hesitate on this subject, recollect that a delay of justice is often equal to a denial of it.

Mr. Claiborne's last words were scarcely uttered, when a person in the gallery clapped.

Serjeant, said the speaker, see to that man.

[The Serjeant went into the gallery and took the person out without resistance.]

Mr. Craik wished a full enquiry to be made, and of course thought the committee ought to be empowered to send for persons and papers. To this measure, in his opinion, so far as evidencing an indisposition to meet the subject, was the strongest evidence of the sincerity and adherence to justice of those who supported it.

Mr. Nott considered (as well as we could hear him) the point in dispute as of little, if any importance.

Mr. Griswold hoped the words would not be struck out; for if they were struck out the effect would then be that the committee should not send for persons or papers. He was astonished at the ideas of some gentlemen. Could they expect this house to be governed by the opinion of any one member who tells them that in his opinion certain facts exist, that criminate a high public officer? If the documents are thus decisive, the committee need go no farther. If not decisive, shall they substitute the opinion of the gentleman from Tennessee in the place of their own convictions? He hoped not. If gentlemen are serious in the expression of their wishes for a fair enquiry, let them give the committee full powers.

Mr. Macon asked gentlemen in favor of retaining these words, to consider the distance to which they would have to send, which was 1700 miles, and to calculate the time occupied in going and returning from the Mississippi territory, and then to say whether a return would not be impracticable during this session. He thought it would, and from this and other reasons was for an immediate enquiry.

Mr. Bird. It is the intention of gentlemen that the committee, they wish appointed, shall be exclusively guided by these documents, which they, as accusers, hold in their own hands? Is this their idea of justice? If it were, he differed widely from them.

Not a proposition had been made by gentlemen who desired such an enquiry as justice prescribed, but had been clogged by the suggestion of imaginary difficulties, and tortured into the most perverse meaning. It was strange that gentlemen of such talents should after wandering so long round a meander, not half an inch in diameter, comes at last to the simple resolution, which appointed a common committee with common powers. He called them common; for every committee appointed on such a subject have similar powers.

It was presumption to suppose, as the arguments of gentlemen did suppose, that the committee about to be appointed will desire to exculpate Winthrop Sargent. Was it candid to imply that they would be corrupt? The supposition of a denial of justice went on the idea that they would violate their duty in screening from punishment a criminal.

If the laws are unconstitutional the committee will say so. But having done this, there remains a duty still more im-



portant. They must go into the intentions of governor Sargent. How could they be ascertained but by that comprehensive investigation that would be derived from examining persons and papers. Why then deny this authority in the first instance, when it will ultimately be necessary? The ideas on which it was opposed, such as the distance and the time it would require, were frivolous, such as he could neither admit as reasons, or argue from as premises.

[To be Continued.]

BOSTON, December 19.

Arrived yesterday, schooner Traveller, Dingley, London, 30 days; ship Onslow, Barnard, Liverpool; Brothers, Fortune, Newfoundland.

Deal, November 9.

This afternoon it blew a tremendous gale from S. W. to N. W. several vessels parted their cables. The American Hero, from Virginia, is on shore near Ramsgate, cargo landing. Many vessels of war have been dismasted, &c. and a vast number of merchant vessels lost or injured. The Ninnifred, from Bristol to Philadelphia foundered at sea.

Gravesend, November 9.

The Stillman, Birmingham Packet, and Superb failed for Charleston.

The Leicester Packet, from N. York, arrived at Falmouth; the Washington, Boston, Cowes; and Dorothea, Charleston, General Mercer, New-York, at Liverpool; Mercury, do. and John Adams, Boston, do. Livinia, Charleston, at Bristol; Two Brothers, Philadelphia, at Milford; Alexandria, Virginia, at Deal; Mary Ann, Charleston, at Clyde; John, Charleston, at Dublin.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Arrived, Ship Argus, Maine, St. Sebastians; schooner Brothers, Jones, Havana.

Ship Brothers, Waterman, has arrived in the Sound from London, 30 days from land—left London 6th of November—Was boarded in the channel by a French privateer, and treated politely.

Ship Sampson, from this port, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th of November.

The ship Ruby, Udney, from Greenock, has arrived at Boston.

Nov. 22, captain Maine, in lat. 44, 30, long. 8, W. was boarded by the British frigate Diamond, capt. Griffith, detained half an hour, examined his papers, and treated politely. Dec. 11, in lat. 27, N. 65, W. spoke a schooner from Cape de Verd Islands, loaded with salt, belonging to Nantucket, bound to North-Carolina. Dec. 21, in lat. 37, long. 74, spoke the sloop Charming —, of Derby, with salt.

St. Sebastians, Nov. 13. The ship Black River of New-York, captain Matthews, was driven on shore from her anchors by a very severe gale of wind from the N. W. and remained on shore about 3 hours.—All the Americans in this port immediately went to his assistance. After the Spaniards found she was likely to be got off, they drove the Americans away with a guard of soldiers. After she had remained on shore about two hours, thinking it was not possible for her to be got off, they permitted the Americans to return—finally, in about one hour after, she was afloat, and got to her moorings, by very great exertions. The damage is not known as she still remains performing quarantine.

A List of American vessels left at St. Sebastians, the 20th of Nov.

Ships, Alknomac, Akins; Two Maries, Richards.

Brigs, Lydia, Roach, and Hiram, Rice all of New-York.

Brigs, Amiable, Creole, Eldridge, to sail the 20th; Two Sisters, Watson; Friendship, O'Conner.

Schooners, Bilboa, Perkins, and Sally, Forester, all of Philadelphia.

Ships Hope, Stevens; Eliza Brown; and brig Nancy, G. Marchell, all of Charleston.

Brig Tully, Stone, of Norfolk; brig Trial, Gifford, of New Bedford; schr. Minerva, Babbitt, of Boston; schr. Jack, of Gloucester; and barque Nixon, Ray, of Savannah.

Vessels performing Quarantine in St. Sebastians Roads.

Ship Black River, Matthe ws.; brig Agnes, Neil; and brig Nancy, O'Conner, all of New York.

Ship Enterprize, Hammond, and brig Mary, Jervia, both of Boston.

Brig Pallas, Collins; and schr. Two Sisters, Lightbourn, both of Charleston.

Ship Fanny, Walker, of Newburyport, and brig Maffaloit, Carver, of Plymouth.

The ship Abigail, capt. Man, failed from Port Passage on the 28th of October, with ballast and passengers, bound to Baltimore.—She returned November 8, with the loss of her foremast; was to be ready for sea again on the 25th of November.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Cleared, brig Boston, Williams, Cape-Francois; schr. Hannah, Phipper, Salem.

Brig Franklin, Kenney, from hence to New-Orleans, is sent into N. Providence.

Brig Christiana and Andrew, Brown, from Hamburg, is below.

The ship Alexander, of and from this port, has arrived at London, in 32 days.

Ship Washington, Williamson, from hence to Batavia, was spoken the 4th of August, in lat. 36, 00, N. long. 36, 30, W. all well.

Schr. Friendship, Taylor, from hence to Port Republican, has been sent to Nafau, tried, liberated, and has proceeded on her voyage.

Brig Two Brothers, Stoddert, from hence to Liverpool, has put into Milford Haven.

British Packet Leicester, captain Sharp, from New-York, has arrived at Falmouth.

December 25.

Arrived, brig Christiana and Andrew, Brown, Hamburg; Liberty, Hunt, Cumana; Juniata, Justice, Lisbon; Polly and Mary Ann, Vanneman, Tobago; schr. Felix, Davidson, Havana; Peggy, Coffin, do.

Cleared, brig Sally, Golding, St. Thomas; Mentor, Girard, Cape-Francois.

Capt. Vanneman, from Tobago, left there brig Egonora, from New-York, to sail shortly. Capt. V. saw no inward bound vessels below.

Captain Bullock, of the Eliza, arrived at Baltimore from Turk's Island, informs, that he failed from thence on the 23d of November, and heard nothing of the loss of the brig Hannah, Quandrille, of and from this port, as reported to have occurred on the 10th ult. upon the Caicos, and the cargo of which was said to have arrived at Turk's Island.

Brig Hiram, Whelen, from hence has arrived at Port-au-Prince.

Schooner Eliza, Oakford, from hence has arrived at Savannah,

Schooner Experiment, Craig, from C. Francois, was spoken on Saturday last, a small distance to the northward of Cape May.

Brigs Amiable Creole, Two Sisters, Friendship; schooner, Bilboa and Sally, all of Philadelphia, were at St. Sebastians the 20th of November.

Ship Cleopatra from New-Orleans to New-York, is sent into Kingston, and brig Penelope, from New-York to New-Orleans, is sent into New-Providence.

Brig Minerva, Brown, from New-York to Havana, is taken and sent into New-Providence.

Brig Polly, Guild, of and for Philadelphia, put back into Cape-Francois in distress—Captain died the same day.

Schr. Telemachus, has arrived at Newbern, (N. C.) from Kingston, Jamaica.

Schooner Governor Clinton, Allen, of and for Philadelphia, failed from Port-Republican on the 16th November, two days afterwards, was overhauled by a British ship of war, the whole of the crew taken out, and 4 boys sent on board.

The captain found it impossible to proceed on the voyage and put back into Port de Paix, the 17th November with two feet water in the hold.

Sloop Friendship, Brown, from hence has arrived at Cape-Francois.

Ship Charlotte, Wroth, of this port, is cast away in the Mississippi—cargo saved.

December 27.

Cleared, ship Roebuck, Rafer, Bristol; brig Mehitable, Jemmens, St. Croix; schooner Orange, Dow, St. Vincents; Fair Trader, Griffin, Havana; Washington, Chuncy, Boston; sloop Patience, Montgomery, New-York.

The following vessels failed from Cape-Francois on or about the 2d instant, viz.

Brig Dispatch, —, of and for Baltimore; schooner Two Brothers, —, of and for Philadelphia; Experiment, Bray, of and for do. sloop Little Mary, —, of and for do.

Brig Nancy, Craffen, from hence, has arrived at Cape-Francois.

The United States ship Delaware is on the Havana station; and two British men of war are constantly on that coast.

Schooner Active, Spence, from hence, arrived at Cape-Francois, after a passage of 15 days.

Schooner Messenger, Stites, from hence, has arrived at Cape-Francois.

BALTIMORE, December 27.

Extract of a letter from colonel Burr to gen. Smith, dated New-York, Dec. 16.

"It is highly improbable that I shall have an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson: But if such should be the result, every man, who knows me, ought to know that I would utterly disclaim all competition. Be assured that the federal party can entertain no wish for such an exchange. As to my friends, they would dishonor my views and insult my feelings by a suspicion that I would submit to be instrumental in counteracting the wishes and expectations of the United States. And I now constitute you my proxy to declare these sentiments if the occasion shall require."

To be Hired,

TWO NEGRO BOYS,

One about 12 and the other about 14 years old. Enquire of the printers. December 30.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, December 30.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of JOHN JAY, as Chief Justice of the United States.

Shipments of flour to England.

A merchant remarks on this subject with a hope of its being useful to his fellow-citizens, and at the same time wishing them to observe every advantage which the object really holds out.

That from the various documents published by the government of Great Britain, their aim is evidently to excite alarm of scarcity, and thereby encourage a liberal importation.

It must be recollected that it has been the habit of Great Britain to become alarmed at the least appearance of scarcity, and that until the last year those alarms have generally proved groundless, to the ruin of numerous adventurers in grain, &c.

Until very lately our accounts from England have been that their crop was an abundant one, and under that impression, one barrel of flour was sold at 46s. in August last in the London market, without any bounty being allowed.

Now if the scarcity is so great and so alarming as the British government hold out, why do they not offer such bounties as will assure us that it is so and assure us if we ship them flour at 10 dollars per barrel.

A motion has been made in the British House of Commons to allow such a bounty on flour as will make up 70s. per barrel, to the importer, taking the average price of the three weeks preceding the vessels arrival. This is no security whatever, for it is presumable that the price will progressively fall with considerable importations, so that the price of the 3 preceding weeks may average 70s. and yet your flour may be sold at 46s. or perhaps much lower, and you receive no bounty whatever. If indeed the price was made up 70s. taking the average of the 3 succeeding weeks it would be a security and only a reasonable one too; when it costs ten dollars here, flour will do little more than save itself, and a peace would render it a ruinous business to the concerned.

The following is estimated as the quantity of the cargoes of the American fleet, convoyed by the Essex from Batavia:

61,514 bags Coffee  
1,077 canisters Sugar  
13,270 bags do.  
18,519 bags Pepper

Supposed to be worth, in this market, little short of two millions of dollars.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

CLEARED,

Ship Iris, Conway	Cowes
Schr. Betsey, Whittredge	Salem
Sloop Caroline, Butler	Boston

For Sale,

A stout likely negro fellow, named DANIEL, belonging to a gentleman in Fredericksburg.

He is about 30 years of age, of a regular deportment, and accustomed to the business of gardening, taking care of horses, and the usual occupations of a town servant. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

December 30.

2031



## LOST, A Post-Note of the United States,

Of Three Thousand Dollars;

And having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

JOHN TAYLOR.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1800. 3t

## WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers, swansdowns, coatings, swankins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruselets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pulicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, filks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10.

cof

## A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper. A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

## NOTICE.

Intending shortly to leave this place, it is requested of those to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Washington's or my own account, that they send their bills to Mrs. Washington or me, on or before the first day of January next, when they shall be paid—and those who are indebted to Mrs. Washington, or me, will please to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. eodt

## Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes  
4th proof Barcelona brandy  
A few tierces of whiskey  
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.  
Hyson, fuchong and bohea tea  
A quantity of dipt candles  
Writing paper assorted, in bales  
Wrapping do.  
China, assorted handsomely, in cases  
Soal and upper leather  
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities  
Leading and other lines  
A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

The Subscribers and Members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend in person or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the said month.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6.

(16) 4tiaw.

## Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 1st of Jan. 1801, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,  
**Whiskey in tierces and bls.**

Rum in barrels  
French Brandy in pipes  
Malaga Wine in pipes and gr. casks  
Brown Sugar in barrels  
Loaf do. in lots  
Soap in boxes  
Nails in casks  
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpet- Broadcloths,  
ing Stuffs  
Plains Irish Linens  
Plaids Humhums  
Duffels Minsins  
Flannels Checks  
Swansdown Shawls  
Kerseymeres Handkerchiefs  
Coating Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 26.

Auctioneers.

## Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, SEC'RY.

December 24.

eogt

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

d4w

## TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A two-story Frame House and a Lot, situated on the corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets. The house is 40 feet front, well finished, and suitable for the accommodation of a large family.—For terms apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS.

December 22.

d6t

## Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

4weo

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

## CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22.

d

## To be Hired on the 1st day of

January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Westmoreland, December 5.

10d†

## JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber,  
720 bushels of Anguila Salt, fresh Raisins in boxes and kegs; best Hewes's Crab Cyder; first quality Jamaica Sugar by the barrel; Bacon Hams of this year's curing; best green Apples by the barrel; Limes, Lemons and Oranges, with a variety of other articles.

Also, Cavendish's best Cheewing Tobacco, superior in flavor to any in Alexandria.

ABEL WILLIS.

Dec. 26.

eo4t†

## Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jameffon,

Who has (as usual) a general assortment of Wines, Spirits & Groceries, viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few gr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

## KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800.

d

## Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

eo

FOR SALE,  
Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

## I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22.

d

A small Cargo of

## James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf, To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

## Philadelphia loaf and lump

sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24.

co

## SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED

A few Copies of the 1st and 2d vols. of the American Edition of

DR. RUSSELL'S

## History of Modern Europe.

The style in which these vols. are executed, added to the intrinsic merit of the work, will, it is hoped, insure it the patronage of the Public.

The 1st and 2d vols. may be seen as above, where Subscriptions to the work will be received.

December 23.

eod3t

## ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

## Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Fillets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.